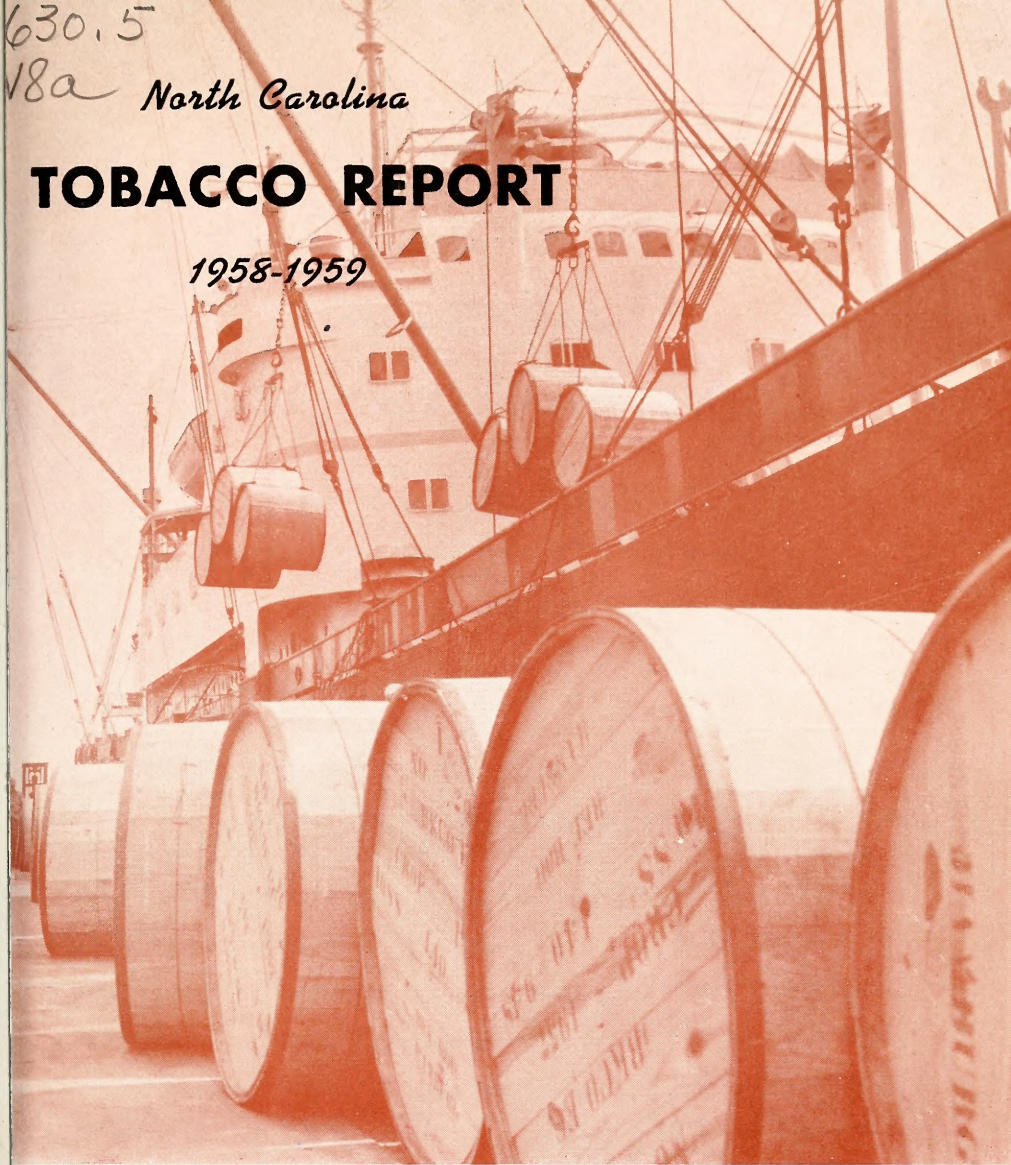


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*North Carolina*

# **TOBACCO REPORT**

**1958-1959**



## **THE BULLETIN**

**of the**

**North Carolina Department of Agriculture**

L. Y. BALLENTINE, *Commissioner*

**Number 155**

**April 1959**

# North Carolina

## Department of Agriculture

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Cover: *Ship Loading at a North Carolina Port.*

Photo: *Courtesy North Carolina Ports Authority.*

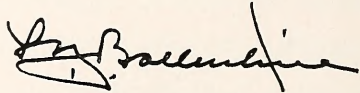


## FOREWORD

This tenth annual issue of the Tobacco Report has been compiled and prepared by W. P. Hedrick and J. H. Cyrus, tobacco specialists with the Division of Markets, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Branch of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service for much of the statistical data contained herein.

This issue of the Tobacco Report is dedicated to export leaf dealers, who use North Carolina ports for shipping tobacco to all countries of the world.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. Ballentine", with a stylized flourish underneath.

*Commissioner of Agriculture*

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For free distribution by the Tobacco Section,  
Markets Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

# Tobacco Outlook 1959

In the past, the tobacco industry has been a business in which there was little readiness to speak with a single voice. During 1958 many changes have taken place in this attitude. Industry development during the year included the organization of the Tobacco Institute and the continuation of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee's support of impartial research into tobacco use and health. The Tobacco Tax Council will continue to fight taxes on tobacco products at all levels of government—federal, state, county and municipal. Also of importance was the formation of Tobacco Growers Information Committee, a grass-roots type of organization to work on behalf of tobacco growers in the production areas.

In North Carolina the role of tobacco in the economy of the state is enormous. About 44 per cent of our cash farm income is derived from tobacco and 58 per cent of the total number of cigarettes made in the United States are manufactured within our borders.

Tobacco growers in the state are supporting members of the above named organizations and future attacks on the tobacco industry will be answered in one loud resounding voice.

Record consumption of 424 billion cigarettes in 1958 clearly spells out public acceptance of an important product that 160,000 to 175,000 farm families depend on for food, clothing and shelter.

The referendum vote on continued acreage control for the next three years clearly shows that growers are truly concerned over the supply and demand situation of flue-cured tobacco. Tobacco growers already feeling the pinch from acreage cuts in the past, have expressed their willingness to accept a revision in the parity formula which forces tobacco prices up as prices for other farm commodities go down.

They have also agreed to a ten-fold increase in the acreage assessment paid to Tobacco Associates, Inc. to permit aggressive promotion of the export market as well as wage war against enemies of tobacco in the United States.

The battle for the world's tobacco markets is now at a serious stage. Competition from other leaf growing areas of the world has ruled out any chance for North Carolina growers to compete as far as price is concerned. Our growers are losing part of their market to Rhodesia, Japan and India.



## Production of Flue Cured Tobacco in Certain Competitive Countries of World 1958

	1957	1958
Canada	150 Million	161 Million
Rhodesia	149 "	156 "
Brazil	74 "	103 "
Philippines	59 "	70 "
Korea	35 "	40 "
Australian	10 "	12 "

Decreases in production were shown in Japan, India and Venezuela.

The average cost of producing an acre of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia during the 1957 season was equivalent to U. S. \$276, according to the Minister of Agriculture. With an average yield of 811 pounds of leaf per acre, it cost about U. S. 34 cents to produce a pound of leaf. Native labor cost about \$20 per month, with overhead (capitalization costs) about 24 per cent.

A recent survey took a representative sample of registered growers in Rhodesia with an average of 68 acres per farm. Figures show that growers with yields per acre of 1,000 pounds or more spent 29 cents per pound on production and marketing costs, while growers with yields below 600 pounds per acre spent 41 cents.

Another reason for this loss of exports is that some of our growers are producing a type of leaf the foreign market does not want. Since the price of our tobacco is higher than leaf grown in competitive countries it is necessary for our growers to concentrate on quality. Our growers can and will overcome this obstacle. North Carolina has the soil, climate, and cultural know-how to produce the finest tobacco in the world.

Probably the greatest threat to the future prosperity of the tobacco industry in North Carolina is the ever mounting taxes on cigarettes.

It is reasonable to forecast that, unless the present cigarette tax policy is reversed, at some future date cigarette taxes will show diminishing returns to the taxing agencies and the resulting smaller demand for tobacco by manufacturers will force further acreage cuts.

As for the immediate future, 1959 total production should be about the same as for the 1958 season.

On December 15th growers approved marketing quotas for the next three crops. Flue-cured acreage allotments for 1959 are essentially the same as 1958 and 1957, when 712 thousand acres were allotted to tobacco.

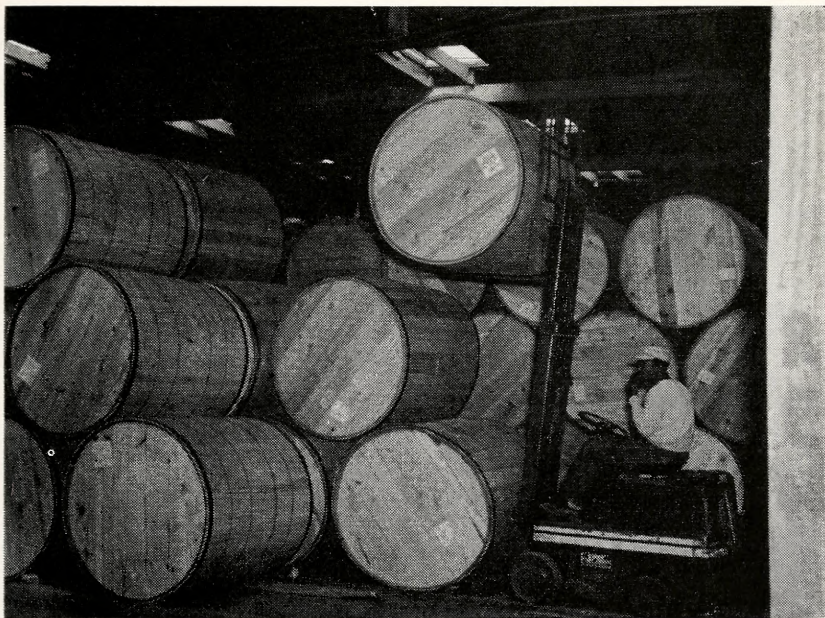
The Soil Bank acreage reserve program, which was in operation during the past three crop seasons will not be in effect in 1959. Therefore, 66,000 acres will be returned to production.

Last season with almost perfect growing conditions growers produced 1,078 million pounds, for a yield of 1,690 pounds per acre. A per acre yield of this size can hardly be expected in 1959. However, the return to production of the soil bank acreage should produce about 1,100 million pounds or a slight increase over 1958.

The total supply of flue-cured is 3,386 million pounds, down 200 million pounds in carry-over from the mid 1958 level.

In spite of the improved position in total supply stocks, the Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization had in storage 680 million pounds received from the price support program.

It can be assumed from the fact that 145 million pounds was received by the Stabilization Corporation that domestic companies are no longer allowing tobacco the traditional 2½ to three years ageing period. Another factor affecting the amount placed under loan could be the quality deterioration or hesitancy of foreign manufacturers to buy our leaf at present prices.



Stabilization stocks were at a record level of 680 million pounds on January 1, 1959.



For the past four years the use of flue-cured has shown a decrease, reaching a low of 705 million in 1956. The trend now in usings is on the increase. It is expected that 765 million will be used in 1959. The increase is attributable to a gain in cigarettes manufactured.

Exports of flue-cured in 1959 are expected to be about the same as 1958 when 445 million pounds was bought by foreign manufacturers.

Two factors primarily have favored exports: (1) substantial gains in cigarette consumption, particularly in Western Europe. (2) Smaller supplies of certain grades available from Rhodesia and Canada.

Normally foreign buyers take tobaccos from the leaf grades, usually those exported are the medium and heavier-bodied grades, with some from the nondescript group.

The B4, B5 and B6's are generally the grades preferred by the export trade. The predominance of the B group as export grades is due not only to the fact that it usually makes up about half or more of the flue-cured crop but also, to the desire abroad for flavor and aroma.

Foreign buyers can secure more flavor and aroma from U. S. flue-cured per dollar than from neutral tobaccos bought from competitive countries regardless of price.

The action of the United Kingdom, West Germany, Belgium, and the Scandinavian Countries in making their currencies externally convertible will have important effects on the promotion of flue-cured sales.

The 1959 price outlook will be influenced to some extent by any legislation that may be passed by Congress during the present session.

Under existing law, the 1959 crop must be supported at 90 per cent of parity, since a marketing quota will be in effect. The adjusted base price for calculating parity for 1959 will be higher than last year. Therefore, the 90 per cent parity support price will be about two cents higher than in 1958. With a support price of 56.6 cents per pound, the season average price should be about \$60.00 per hundred pounds.



# Growers Take Heed

In making plans for the 1959 crop, growers should take heed of the current situation, and not base their decision on what a farmer can get by with at the market or what he can dump into the stabilization pool. Instead, tobacco growers should concentrate their efforts on practices that will place upon the warehouse floor the quality of tobacco that once made our tobacco superior to all other flue cured tobacco in the world. The time has come when each individual farmer should look farther than the small short-term gains made by producing tonnage of tobacco, which often contains tobacco that clog up the channels of trade. Growers should plan their farm business on a long-range basis with a well handled quality product as the goal, so as to regain the respect and confidence of the world market. The United States, with its standard of living, cannot compete with foreign countries in the price of flue cured tobacco, but we can excell them in quality.

## Statements from Foreign Markets

In recent years foreign markets have been very concerned about the deterioration of quality and the continuous increase in price of U. S. flue cured tobacco. In many foreign countries artificial flavorings in cigarettes are not permitted, so U. S. flue cured tobacco is used as a concentrate in the cigarette blend of those countries, to add natural flavor and aroma to the neutral foreign grown tobacco. Therefore, our export grades of flue cured tobacco must have a rich flavor and aroma to be acceptable to the foreign trade.

The following are quotations from several buying companies in foreign countries concerning U. S. flue cured tobacco:

"The matter of quality of American tobacco is a very important one and I was, therefore, very glad to read that the necessary steps are being taken to ensure its continuation for the future. After all, the quality and flavor we look for in American tobaccos have become our main incentive for buying our requirements over there, particularly, since we gradually had to reduce our purchases these last years on account of the ever increasing prices. Since the increase of price supports for the 1958 crop, the quantities ordered by our European affiliated Companies this year came down again."

"I think that the stabilization of U. S. tobacco prices would certainly be a big help for exporting U. S. leaf, because it will enable the manufacturer to keep his present proportion of U. S. leaf in his blend instead of being forced to reduce this proportion constantly, and to replace it by substitutes with more reasonable prices. Besides the effect of stabilization of prices, you must naturally always consider the buying policy of the American manufacturers who suddenly, owing to changes in the taste of the American smokers, jumped on certain types of tobacco which formerly could be bought at reasonable prices by the export trade, and thus driving them sky-high."

"As far as we can see, the policy of your farmers is successful regarding the supply of your domestic industry. But they are killing your export business, not only on account of the high prices, but also on account of their bad quality and sorting. During many years, your farmers were told that their Burley and Bright Virginia (flue cured) were the best of the world and this was correct. But since a few years, the quality dropped so low, that this is no more an axiom. This is a point they ought to know."

The above quotations from foreign markets are representative of the general complaints made against U. S. tobacco by the export trade. The major complaints as quoted above are in connection with *prices*, *quality* and the *poor job of farm sorting* on export grades. The farmer can help improve two of these problems by concentrating more on quality, and by doing a better job of farm sorting.

### **Preparation for Market**

During the last several years many farmers have become very lax in their practices of preparing tobacco for market. The main reason why this situation has developed is because most domestic buyers have overlooked the poor job of sorting, and have paid farmers good prices for unsorted tobacco. This has encouraged many farmers not to do much sorting on any of their tobacco, including the export grades, and that is causing major concern in the export market at the present time.

We realize that the job of sorting tobacco into uniform grades is an expensive one, and if the domestic companies can use their grades of tobacco without too much sorting as they have indicated, then that is well and good. But, we should realize that

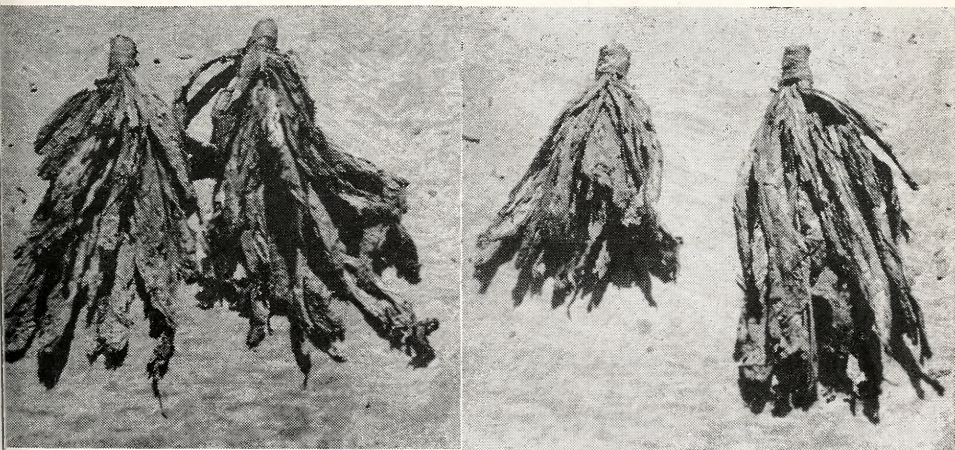


we are not competing with a foreign country in our domestic market yet, while our competition from foreign countries for export grades is increasing year after year. Therefore, in order to meet this foreign competition, it is imperative that we do at least as good a job in sorting our tobacco into uniform grades, as foreign growers are doing.

How big a job is it to get tobacco into fairly uniform grades? Too many tobacco farmers have the idea that one has to know the specifications for most of the standard grades in order to sort tobacco into uniform grades, but this is not necessarily true. The minimum requirement is to be able to recognize the basic groups of tobacco which are the *priming*, *lug*, *cutter* and *leaf* groups.

After recognition of groups is accomplished, the job of sorting tobacco into grades that will meet the minimum market demand is relatively simple. First, all dead, green, or off-color tobacco should be separated out of each barn of tobacco.

Next in the barns making up the leaf group, or tobacco coming from the upper half of the plant, a step further should be taken to separating these barns of tobacco according to length. There are three major lengths in the leaf groups; they are *long leaf*, *medium length leaf*, and *tips*.



Picture at left shows two bundles of mixed leaf tobacco as they were picked up from basket on warehouse floor.

Picture at the right shows the same two bundles of tobacco sorted out into uniform grades by separating into two lengths.

When these length categories are applied to barns of leaf tobacco from individual crops, it will result in fairly uniform grades. In other words, the tobacco in each category will be fairly uniform in length, quality, and blend in color after green and off-color leaves have been removed. Therefore, the practice of separating leaf barns of tobacco according to length, and at the same time remove any green, dead, or off-color tobacco, will get each grade of leaf tobacco uniform enough so that it will meet the specifications of the U. S. Standard grades, as well as the requirements of the export trade.

There is one other practice that should not be overlooked in preparing tobacco for market, and that is the removal of all strings and foreign matter from the tobacco. There are many cases where farmers have outstanding quality in their crop when it comes from the curing barn, but due to poor market preparation the quality does not stand out, and quite often the full value of the tobacco is not realized.

The Tobacco Section of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, through a long range service program, has been working with organized farm groups to help them improve their practices of preparing tobacco for market, and to assist them in applying simplified methods of farm sorting so as to get the grades uniform enough to meet the requirements of the requirements of the U. S. Standard grades and market demand. This service will be continued and intensified in an effort to help farmers do a better job of farm sorting their tobacco.



## State Summary 1958-59

The state farm income from flue cured tobacco made a comeback in 1958, due to record high yields per acre, and a record high market average for the crop.

North Carolina burley growers also did well during the 1958 season, with a new record average price being paid for the high yields from the 1958 crop.

Producer sales, on the 44 flue cured markets operating in the state in 1958, returned the growers \$418,226,008 for the 719,-148,970 pounds sold which is a record average of \$58.16 per hundred. In 1957 flue cured tobacco growers sold 633,700,390 pounds on North Carolina markets for \$350,966,656 which was an average of \$55.38 per hundred. The average price in 1958 showed an increase of \$2.78 per hundred, and the dollar value increased \$67,259,352 over the previous year.

*Type 13*—The 1958 auction season began on the eight North Carolina Border Belt markets on August 5th. The quality of the crop was slightly inferior to the 1957 crop, but most grade prices were at record high levels. Price increases ranged from \$1.00 to \$14.00 per hundred. The biggest gains were in the medium to low grades of lugs and primings, and best thin nondescript. However, price declines of \$1.00 to \$4.00 were noted on several low quality leaf grades, mostly on the variegated and green side.

Season sales by growers selling on the N. C. Border markets reached 125,468,940 pounds, returning growers \$75,706,287, for a record season average of \$60.34 per hundred. In 1957 growers received \$67,383,608 for 112,998,465 pounds, averaging \$59.63 per hundred. The marketing season ended in this belt on October 2, for a season of 42 sale days, which is the same length as the 1957 season.

*Type 12*—The 17 Eastern Belt markets opened for the 1958 season on August 21, which was a week later than the opening date the previous year. The quality of offerings were slightly lower than the previous year, due mostly to more immature tobacco showing up. However, the Eastern crop brought the highest average price in the history of the belt. Most grade averages showed an increase ranging from \$1.00 to \$11.00 per

hundred over the 1957 level, with only a few losses occurring mostly in green leaf grades.

Eastern farmers received \$213,974,401 for 370,772,702 pounds, which was a record season average of \$57.71 per hundred. In 1957 farmers in this belt received \$173,876,613 for 317,359,121 pounds, averaging \$54.79 per hundred.

The Eastern Belt season consisting of 59 sale days ended on November 13. In 1957 the season covered a period of 61 sale days.

*Type 11B*—The 10 Middle Belt markets opened for the 1958 season on September 4. The quality showed some improvement in this belt over the previous year. Many of the grade prices showed increases ranging up to \$11.00 per hundred above the 1957 level. The largest gains occurred in the medium and low quality lugs and primings, while lemon and green leaf showed the smallest gains.

Growers in this belt also received a record average of \$57.86 for their 1958 offerings of 124,296,176 pounds, which returned them \$71,921,534. In 1957 producer sales amounted to 111,212,560 pounds, which sold for \$59,552,006, giving them a 1957 average \$53.55 per hundred.

The Middle Belt held final sales of the season on November 21, after operating for 56 sale days, as compared with 61 days in 1957.

*Type 11A*—The 1958 opening of the nine North Carolina Old Belt markets was on September 15, which was about a week later than the 1957 opening. The Old Belt followed the trend established by the early belts of setting a new record market average. Grade averages showed gains ranging from \$1.00 to \$12.00 per hundred. A large majority of the grade averages were higher than the previous year. The only losses occurring were for a few grades of red and green leaf.

Producer sales on the North Carolina Old Belt markets rose to 98,611,152 pounds, returning to the growers \$56,623,786, which is a record average of \$57.42 per hundred for the 1958 season. In 1957 producer sales averaged \$54.51 per hundred for 92,130,244 pounds, which sold for \$50,154,429.

The North Carolina Old Belt markets held final sales December 12, for a season of 63 sale days, compared to 62 sale days in 1957.



*Type 31*—The North Carolina Burley markets at Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson opened for the 1958-59 season on November 24. The crop in general was thinner bodied than the 1957 crop, which made it a slightly better smoking crop. Most grade prices showed increases over the previous year, which resulted in a new record high market average. Only about 1% of the offerings went into the pool under the loan program.

Burley growers sold 16,843,834 pounds on North Carolina markets during the 1958-59 season. They received \$10,851,546 for their offerings, which gave them a record average of \$64.42 per hundred. During the 1957-58 season Burley growers received \$9,774,301 for 16,746,334 pounds, averaging \$58.37 per hundred.

Season Burley sales in North Carolina were completed on January 15, 1959, covering 28 sale days, compared with 32 days during the previous year.

# North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report for Season 1958-1959

Market	1958-1959 SEASON			1957-1958 SEASON		
	Producers Sales Pounds	Prod. Average Price	Resales Pounds	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Average Price

## BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13

Chadbourn	8,212,932	\$60.76	773,986	8,986,918	\$60.16	\$59.77
Clarkton	5,482,694	57.65	651,580	6,134,274	56.82	54.65
Fair Bluff	6,030,879	59.61	572,002	6,602,881	59.04	58.92
Fairmont	37,929,238	62.04	4,915,956	42,845,194	61.23	59.83
Fayetteville	4,311,180	54.10	424,490	4,735,670	53.17	52.93
Lumberton	25,973,713	59.00	2,736,622	28,710,335	58.45	58.49
Tabor City	7,668,412	61.62	457,400	8,125,812	61.12	60.27
Whiteville	29,859,892	60.44	2,987,829	32,847,721	59.95	59.03
TOTAL	125,468,940	60.34	13,519,865	138,988,805	59.71	58.95

## EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12

Ahoskie	9,347,952	56.75	537,860	9,935,812	56.49	49.88
Clinton	10,949,228	56.24	592,075	11,541,303	55.69	54.92
Dunn	6,559,952	54.84	1,157,986	7,717,938	54.13	53.18
Farmville	22,906,486	59.20	1,384,190	24,290,676	58.68	56.42
Goldsboro	12,814,842	57.23	1,281,034	14,095,876	57.05	56.84
Greenville	50,949,514	57.92	3,615,196	54,564,710	57.24	52.73
Kinston	49,568,064	57.69	4,940,040	54,508,104	56.97	55.81
Robersonville	9,502,066	57.80	671,344	10,173,410	57.34	53.44
Rocky Mount	53,899,610	57.34	4,634,694	58,534,304	56.67	51.83
Smithfield	21,339,388	56.96	2,174,480	23,513,868	56.45	56.05
Tarboro	8,942,692	56.20	746,308	9,689,000	55.46	52.25
Wallace	12,225,210	58.99	849,700	13,074,910	58.18	56.31
Washington	8,787,230	55.65	327,494	9,114,724	55.43	48.34
Wendell	7,313,314	56.51	1,168,676	8,481,990	56.11	50.58
Williamston	6,956,296	55.58	400,922	7,357,218	55.17	50.21
Wilson	74,029,416	58.88	5,696,970	79,726,386	58.41	56.78
Windsor	4,681,442	56.64	360,674	5,042,116	56.29	48.69
TOTAL	370,772,702	57.71	30,589,643	401,362,345	57.14	54.31



# MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	4,481,518	\$54.55	616,910	5,098,428	\$54.21	3,664,246	\$53.29
Carthage	2,527,122	54.82	219,446	2,746,568	54.19	2,949,908	55.00
Durham	32,839,816	57.86	3,518,152	36,357,968	57.10	33,666,544	53.76
Ellerbe	1,115,318	58.84	162,236	1,277,554	52.66	1,605,534	54.14
Fuquay-Varina	24,274,000	58.43	2,801,718	27,075,718	57.39	22,571,982	56.67
Henderson	18,350,540	58.34	1,556,390	19,906,930	57.53	18,372,366	50.75
Louisburg	5,513,120	58.09	441,876	5,954,996	57.62	5,991,746	49.84
Oxford	22,143,758	58.78	2,244,642	24,388,400	58.19	23,181,564	51.57
Sanford	5,753,020	56.53	734,026	6,487,046	55.82	4,946,216	56.17
Warrenton	7,297,964	56.58	626,638	7,924,602	56.26	7,594,488	49.11
TOTAL	124,296,176	57.86	12,922,034	137,218,210	57.12	124,454,594	53.08

# OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	7,530,374	55.59	755,896	8,286,270	55.25	8,599,758	51.89
Greensboro	5,401,012	55.60	545,112	5,946,124	54.73	6,494,438	53.70
Madison	5,960,050	56.31	812,418	6,772,468	55.69	6,686,615	54.37
Mebane	1,984,586	55.17	187,996	2,172,582	54.69	3,359,902	51.45
Mt. Airy	7,456,976	58.22	1,042,852	8,499,828	57.74	10,150,280	55.49
Reidsville	7,796,954	55.23	544,850	8,341,804	55.06	7,972,834	52.63
Roxboro	6,626,242	57.65	758,506	7,384,748	56.88	5,346,113	49.24
Stoneville	3,632,408	56.02	466,640	4,099,048	55.42	5,553,216	54.27
Winston-Salem	52,222,550	58.37	7,499,680	59,722,230	57.81	49,921,822	54.96
TOTAL	98,611,152	57.42	12,613,950	11,225,102	56.90	104,084,978	54.03
TOTAL Flue-Cured	719,148,970	58.16	69,645,492	788,794,462	57.55	710,096,811	54.88

# BURLEY BELT—AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	9,610,978	65.40	1,036,240	10,647,218	65.13	11,101,396	58.81
Boone	2,740,144	63.67	365,500	3,105,644	63.45	3,299,628	56.78
West Jefferson	4,492,712	62.80	568,762	5,061,474	62.57	4,872,034	55.87
TOTAL	16,843,834	64.42	1,970,502	18,814,336	64.16	19,273,058	57.72
TOTAL All Belts	735,992,804	58.30	71,615,994	807,608,798	57.71	729,369,869	54.96

# Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Resales 1958-1959

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Ave. Price	Percentage Resales
Border Belt- Dealer	4,150,598	\$ 1,944,474	\$46.85	3.0
Warehouse	9,369,267	5,331,888	56.91	6.7
Eastern Belt- Dealer	10,011,131	4,391,535	43.87	2.5
Warehouse	20,578,512	10,967,209	53.29	5.1
Middle Belt- Dealer	4,721,610	2,009,008	42.55	3.4
Warehouse	8,200,424	4,448,678	54.25	6.0
Old Belt- Dealer	3,825,146	1,757,215	45.94	3.4
Warehouse	8,788,804	4,909,788	55.86	7.9
Burley Belt- Dealer	395,168	234,835	59.43	2.1
Warehouse	1,575,334	985,766	62.58	8.4

## Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco by States-1958

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Ave. Price	Pounds	Ave. Price
N. C. ....	719,148,970	\$58.15	788,794,462	\$57.55
Va. ....	129,223,064	57.87	138,978,243	57.52
S. C. ....	110,366,481	59.98	124,066,651	59.43
Ga. ....	106,891,560	57.57	117,422,460	57.16
Fla. ....	14,543,541	57.27	16,622,398	57.18
TOTAL .....	1,080,173,616	\$58.24	1,185,884,214	\$57.70

## Stabilization Receipts by Belts-1958

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (Pounds)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt .....	11 A	227,834,216	41,205,622	18.09
Middle Belt .....	11 B	124,296,176	15,693,466	12.63
Eastern Belt .....	12	370,772,702	49,960,406	13.47
Border Belt .....	13	235,835,421	35,559,252	15.08
Ga.-Fla. Belt .....	14	121,435,101	2,425,688	2.00
TOTAL .....	11-14	1,080,173,616	144,844,434	13.41



# North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops

## 1919-1958\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,500	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,685	48.20
1950	640,000	1,341	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958**	428,000	1,717	735,000	426,511	58.00

\* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service.

\*\* Preliminary for 1958.

# North Carolina Burley Crops 1928-1958\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958**	9,400	2,000	18,800	12,220	65.00

\* Source: N. C. and U. S. D. A. Crop Reporting Service.

\*\* Estimate of Division of Markets based on producer sales.



# N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments\*

## 1959

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alamance	1,443	4,700	37
Alexander	975	1,387	50
Anson	271	394	61
Beaufort	2,527	9,517	21
Bertie	1,804	5,646	32
Bladen	3,422	7,401	28
Brunswick	1,819	3,280	42
Cabarrus	1	1	72
Caldwell	268	477	59
Camden	2	5	66
Carteret	418	1,338	51
Caswell	1,958	9,129	22
Catawba	4	5	65
Chatham	1,113	2,950	46
Chowan	198	543	58
Cleveland	1	1	70
Columbus	5,242	16,374	7
Craven	1,844	8,475	24
Cumberland	2,499	5,238	34
Dare	1	1	71
Davidson	1,815	3,259	44
Davie	812	1,170	53
Duplin	4,644	15,431	8
Durham	1,034	3,819	39
Edgecombe	1,610	11,438	16
Forsyth	2,226	4,919	35
Franklin	2,777	11,351	18
Gaston	1	5	67
Gates	126	268	62
Granville	2,122	13,258	13
Greene	1,246	11,911	15
Guilford	3,203	9,128	23
Halifax	2,285	5,867	31
Harnett	3,723	14,393	11
Hertford	1,038	3,247	45
Hoke	882	2,551	47
Iredell	806	1,218	52
Johnston	5,582	22,592	2
Jones	937	5,390	33
Lee	1,324	4,092	38

# N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments 1959-Continued

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Lenoir .....	1,925	13,852	12
Martin .....	1,565	8,428	25
Mecklenburg .....	1	1	69
Montgomery .....	430	962	56
Moore .....	1,683	4,870	36
Nash .....	3,067	18,021	5
New Hanover .....	90	215	63
Northampton .....	223	469	60
Onslow .....	1,907	6,222	29
Orange .....	933	3,292	40
Pamlico .....	435	1,093	55
Pender .....	1,728	3,261	43
Person .....	1,796	9,571	20
Pitt .....	2,724	25,147	1
Randolph .....	1,623	3,283	41
Richmond .....	1,046	2,078	48
Robeson .....	4,867	20,572	3
Rockingham .....	3,092	12,975	14
Rowan .....	36	47	64
Sampson .....	5,454	15,180	9
Scotland .....	550	1,153	54
Stokes .....	2,787	11,402	17
Surry .....	3,233	10,865	19
Tyrrell .....	2	2	68
Vance .....	1,488	8,090	26
Wake .....	3,902	19,278	4
Warren .....	1,986	6,084	30
Washington .....	296	955	57
Wayne .....	3,091	14,473	10
Wilkes .....	979	1,539	49
Wilson .....	2,113	16,741	6
Yadkin .....	2,713	8,009	27
	121,768	470,299	1-72

\* Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.



# N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments\*

## 1959

County	No. Farms	Acres	Rank
Alleghany	484	218	9
Ashe	2,422	1,110	5
Avery	246	113	11
Brunswick	1	1	34
Buncombe	3,023	1,644	2
Burke	11	4	22
Caldwell	24	10	20
Catawba	4	1	26
Cherokee	176	64	15
Clay	196	82	12
Cleveland	9	3	23
Davidson	3	1	27
Gaston	1	1	30
Graham	704	343	8
Granville	1	1	34
Haywood	2,010	1,141	3
Henderson	116	47	16
Iredell	4	2	25
Jackson	312	121	10
Lincoln	2	1	33
McDowell	83	27	19
Macon	224	68	14
Madison	2,976	2,568	1
Mitchell	944	515	7
Polk	6	1	24
Randolph	1	1	31
Rutherford	67	30	18
Stokes	2	1	32
Surry	8	1	29
Swain	219	70	13
Transylvania	66	32	17
Watauga	1,607	798	6
Wilkes	24	4	21
Yadkin	1	1	28
Yancey	1,885	1,138	4
	<u>17,862</u>	<u>10,163</u>	<u>1-34</u>

\* Source: USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation.

# North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses And Operators by Belts and Markets 1958

## N. C. BORDER BELT

### Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Producers—A. E. & Jack Garrett

Meyers—J. H. Harper, J. D. Hendley

Green-Teachey—Charlie Teacher, J. C. Green

### Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—J. H. Bryant, B. F. Rivenbark

New Bladen—Talley Bros., Bob Dale

Clarkton Whse.—O. C. Blanchard, Gib Buck

### Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons

Planters—N. N. Love, Carl Meares

Littleton's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Littleton

### Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.

Peoples—E. J. Chambers, Yarboro & Garrett Co.

Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell

Mitchell-Davis—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell

Frye No. 1 & 2—E. H. Frye, J. W. and J. M. Holliday

Planters No. 1 & 2—G. R. Royster

Square Deal 1-2-3—W. G. Bassett

Star Carolina 1-2-3—C. A. Blankenship, W. M. Puckett

Twin State 1-2-3—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson

Liberty—F. P. Joyce, Joe Pell

### Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—Harold Perkins, P. L. Campbell

Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

### Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—M. A. Roycroft, J. L. Townsend, J. Johnson

Smith-Dixie—Furman Biggs, Sr. & Jr.

Hedgepeth—R. A. Hedgepeth, R. L. Rollins

Liberty—R. E. Wilkens, R. H. Livermore

Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson

Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

### Tabor City (one set buyers)

Carolina—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes

New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriet Sikes

Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.



**Whiteville (three sets buyers)**

Big Dixie—E. L. & Tommy Dudley  
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield, Blair Motley, Jr.  
Lea's No. 1 & 2—William Townes Lea, Louie Price  
Moores—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat  
Nelson's No. 1 & 2—John H. Nelson  
Planters No. 1 & 2—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay  
Farmers—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal  
Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal  
Carolina—Ralph C. Stephens, Lucien Stephens  
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, Carl Bryan

**EASTERN BELT**

**Ahoskie (one set buyers)**

Basnight—No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. M. Odom, Pierce & Winborne

**Clinton (one set buyers)**

Carolina—Mrs. McWhorter Hamilton, L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland  
Ross No. 2—Guy R. Ross  
Farmers—H. A. Carr, J. A. Chesnut, J. J. Hill

**Dunn (one set buyers)**

Big 4 Warehouse—R. D. & J. M. Smothers  
Planters—King Roberts & Clayton

**Farmville (two sets buyers)**

Bell's—Mrs. L. R. Bell & Sons, C. C. Ivey  
Farmers—John N. Fountain, Mgr.  
Monk's No. 1 & 2—John N. Fountain  
Planters—Chester Worthington  
Prewits—B. S. Correll & C. Prewitt

**Goldsboro (one set buyers)**

Carolina—S. G. Best, Bruce Smith  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill  
Littleton—O. L. Littleton, H. C. Whitley  
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave  
Victory—Jim Hopewell & Richard Gray

**Greenville (five sets buyers)**

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail  
Farmers—J. A. Tripp  
Planters—E. B. Jones  
McGowan's No. 1 & 2—C. H. McGowan  
Morton's—Elbert Bennett  
New Carolina No. 1 & 2—Floyd McGowan  
New Independent—Bob Cullipher, F. L. Blount  
Star—B. B. Suggs, G. V. Smith

## **Greenville—Cont'd.**

Victory—Yock Joyner  
Raynor & Harris—C. C. Harris, James W. Reavis  
Keels—L. W. Edwards  
Harris & Rogers—R. E. Rogers

### **Kinston (four full sets buyers—fifth set incomplete)**

Central—J. E. Jones, W. I. Herring  
Farmers—J. T. Jenkins  
Kinston Cooperative 1 & 2—D. W. Hodges, Mgr.  
Knott Warehouse, Inc.—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.  
Knotts New—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer  
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Mgr.  
Sheppard No. 1 & 2—R. E. Sheppard  
New Central—W. I. Herring, Bill King  
The Star Warehouses—C. J. Herring  
Banner—K. W. Loftin, Mgr.

### **Robersonville (one set buyers)**

Adkins & Bailey—I. M. Little, R. K. Adkins  
New Red. Front—J. H. Gray, J. W. Peay  
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson

### **Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)**

Cobb & Carlton No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, J. C. Carlton  
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps  
Planters No. 1-2-3—W. B. Faulkner, Mgr.  
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith  
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works & Son  
Easley Warehouse Co., Inc.—H. A. Easley, Mgr.  
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. C. Holt Evans, Mgr.  
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

### **Smithfield (two sets buyers)**

Big Planters—J. B. Wooten  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. Kennedy, H. L. Dougherty  
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce  
Perkins Riverside—N. L. Perkins  
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence and Dixon Wallace  
Skinner's—Frank Skinner

### **Tarboro (one set buyers)**

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey  
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn  
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

### **Wallace (one set buyers)**

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior  
Hussey No. 1 & 3—G. D. Bennett, Joe Bryant  
Sheffield's—Garland & John Sheffield



**Washington** (one set buyers)

Sermons No. 1 & 2—W. J. Sermons, J. E. Roberson, Harry McMullin  
Hassell-Edwards 1 & 2—M. M. Hassell, W. S. Edwards  
Farmers Whse. Inc.—Jack Douglas

**Wendell** (two sets buyers)

Farmers—L. R. Clark & Son  
Central—Stephenson Bros.  
Planters—Mule Webb  
Liberty 1 & 2—H. F. Harris, I. D. Medlin, J. W. Dale  
Northside—G. Dean

**Wilson** (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson  
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright  
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Co.  
Farmers—J. J. Gibbons, S. G. Deans  
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.  
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. W. Carr  
Smith Warehouse, Inc., A B & C—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.  
Watson—U. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.  
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark  
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro

**Williamston** (one set buyers)

Carolina 1 & 2—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley  
Farmer—S. C. Griffin, H. L. Barnhill, J. B. Taylor, E. Lilley  
Planters—Urbain Rogers, Russell Rogers  
Roanoke-Dixie—J. W. Gurkin, Langley

**Windsor** (one set buyers)

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, J. D. & Charles Marshall  
Heckstall—E. D. Wiggins, Mack Hux

**MIDDLE BELT**

**Aberdeen** (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—George Mabe, Tom Faulkner  
Planters—W. Fentriss Phillips  
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

**Carthage** (one set buyers)

McConnells—G. Hoover Carter  
Victory—R. L. Commer & Earl Ennis

**Durham**—(three sets buyers)

Liberty—John Walker Stone  
Roycroft—H. T., M. A. & J. K. Roycroft, J. C. Currin  
Star-Brick—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin  
Farmers—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum  
Planters—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

**Ellerbe (one set buyers)**

Farmers—D. B. Harris

Richmond County—L. T. (Dutch) Harney

**Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)**

Big Top—Bill Talley

New Deal—W. M., A. R., A. L. Talley

Southside—J. C. Adams, J. W. Stephenson

Goldleaf—R. H. Barbour, Sherrill Akins

Liberty—P. L. Campbell

**Henderson (two sets buyers)**

Banners—E. C. Huff, L. B. Wilkinson

Carolina—M. S. High, F. V. Hicks

Moore's Big Henderson—A. H. Moore

Farmers—W. J. Alston

High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner

Liberty—George T. Robertson

Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

**Louisburg (one set buyers)**

Big Franklin—A. N. Wilson, S. T. & H. B. Cottrell

Southside A & B—Charlie Ford

Union—G. C. Harris, N. F. Freeman

**Oxford (two sets buyers)**

Banner—W. L. Mitchell, Jr., David Mitchell

Mangum-Farmers—T. B. Williams, Julian Adecock, S. B. Knott, Joe Cutts

Fleming No. 1 & 2—G. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin, H. G. Taylor

Planters—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins

Johnson—C. R. Watkins, J. R. & S. J. Watkins

Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory

Granville—L. S. Bryan, W. W. Yeargin

**Sanford (one set buyers)**

Big Sanford 1 & 2—C. W. Puckett

Wood 3-W No. 1 & 2—W. F. Wood

Twin City 1 & 2—W. M. Carter, T. V. Mansfield

**Warrenton (one set buyers)**

Boyd's —W. P. Burwell

Center No. 1 & 2—M. D. Carroll

Currin's No. 1 & 2—D. G. Currin, C. W. Currin

Farmers—E. G. Tarwater

Thompson—C. E. Thompson



## OLD BELT

### **Burlington** (one set buyers)

Carolina—W. B. Davis & R. D. Tickle  
Coble—N. C. Newman, L. O. Winstead, R. W. Rainey  
Farmers—Jule Allen, Bill & Jack McCauley

### **Greensboro** (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Mgr.  
Guilford County Whse. Co.—H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull

### **Madison** (one set buyers)

New Brick—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster  
Carolina—R. T. Chilton, S. F. Webster  
Sharp & Smith—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg  
Farmers—W. S. Smith, H. A. Fagg

### **Mebane** (one set buyers)

Twin States 1 & 2—Roy Smith & Bud Rummage  
Planters—J. G. McCray, J. B. Keck  
Piedmont—Joe W. Dillard

### **Mt. Airy** (one set buyers)

New Dixie 1 & 2 & Virginia Carolina—Oscar L. Badgett  
Liberty—R. C. Simmons, Jr., F. V. Dearmin  
Planters & Jones—Tom and Frank Jones, Buck White  
Lovills-Hunters—J. W., J. L. Hunter

### **Reidsville** (one set buyers)

Browns—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines  
Farmers—G. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. Huffines  
Leader—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix  
Watts—A. P. Sands, A. G. Irvin, J. L. Pennix  
Smothers—T. B. & J. M. Smothers

### **Roxboro** (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester  
Hyco—W. R. Jones, F. J. Hester, Geo. Walker  
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr.  
Planters No. 1 & 2—T. O. Pass  
Winstead—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell  
Pioneer—J. H. Merritt, D. L. Whitfield

### **Stoneville** (one set buyers)

Brown's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce  
Farmers—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield  
Piedmont—J. J. Webster  
Slate No. 1 & 2—F. A. Brown, P. M. Moorfield  
Powell—J. J. Webster

**Winston-Salem** (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson, H. M. Bouldin

Carolina-Star—G. H. Robertson

Growers—Floyd Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner

Glenn Co.—C. T. Glenn, D. L. Harris, Chas. Dalton

Pepper No. 1 & 2—Fred Owens, F. L. Kellam

Planters—Foss Smithdeal, Frank Smithdeal, Wes Watson

Taylor—Paul Taylor

Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter

Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, C. B. Strickland, William Fowler, H. A. Thomas

**N. C. BURLEY BELT**

**Asheville** (two sets buyers—second set incomplete)

Carolina—Max Roberts, Mgr.

Dixie No. 1 & 2—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill

Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart

Bernard-Walker Warehouses—James E. Walker, Mgr.

Big Burley—J. C. Adams, L. J. Hill

Day's—Charlie Day

**Boone** (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley No. 1 & 2—Joe E. Coleman

Farmers Burley—Joe E. Coleman

**West Jefferson** (one set buyers)

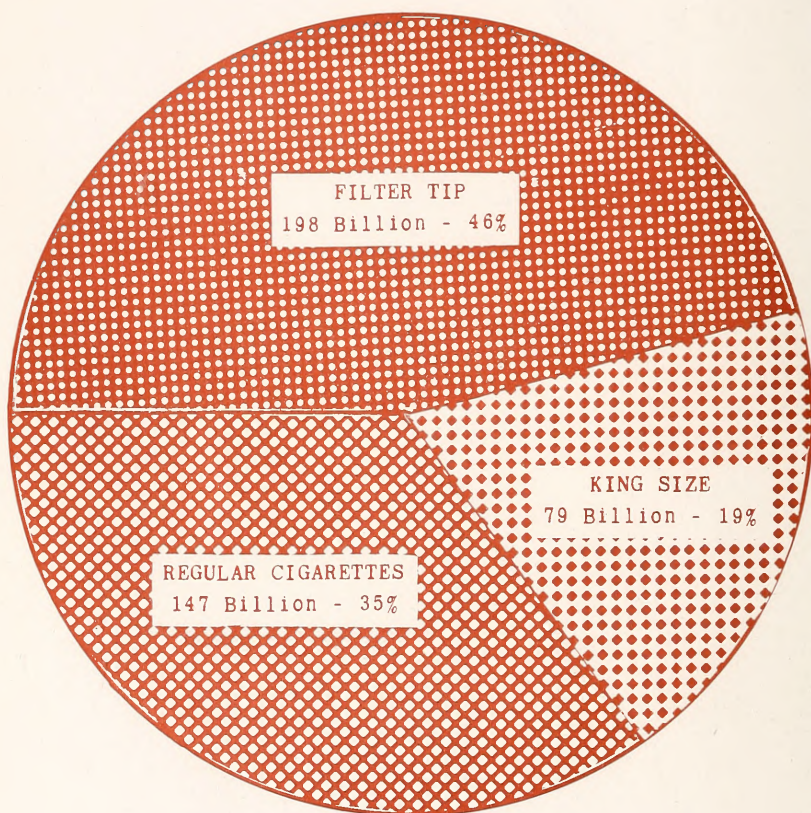
Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

Jarrell's—Bill Jarrell





**Domestic Cigarette Consumption  
By Kinds—1958**



**Total Domestic Consumption 424 Billion Cigarettes**